

SUPPLY RULING IS DECLARED A MENACE TO OVERSEAS TRADE

If Strictly Applied It Would
Complicate Panama
Canal Traffic.

BARB ORDERED CLOSED

Lasker Directs Stoppage of
Drink Sales on Ameri-
can Vessels.

MANY TANGLES FEARED

Commerce With Orient and
South America Said to Be
Threatened Seriously.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, Oct. 9.—While the Treasury Department was engaged to-day in the formulation of regulations that would apply to the sea liquor decision of Attorney-General Daugherty on foreign ships, Chairman A. D. Lasker of the Shipping Board ordered the following message sent by cable to operators of all Shipping Board vessels wherever located, in port or on the high seas:

"Referring to my telegram of 7th relative to prohibition of sale, transportation or possession of liquor on ships operated by you for Government, wanted to make it clear that it was intended that sale or service of liquor should be stopped at once whether in port or at sea. Want to make sure this is thoroughly understood by all concerned, and if you have not already done so please wireless and cable to this effect to ships now at sea or foreign ports and secure acknowledgment of instructions. Advise me by wire when you have received this acknowledgment.

Secretary Mellon of the Treasury gave orders to the customs division to formulate the regulations that are to make the Attorney-General's decision effective in regard to ships flying foreign flags. Until the regulations are issued these vessels' bars will not be affected.

Other Departments Get Busy.

While the Treasury got to work on its own part of the ship liquor problem the State Department and the War Department were also getting busy.

Secretary Hughes had the immediate problem of finding means for sampling the liquor on board the vessels of the United States from the liquor ruling. Officials of the Department believe that it is only a question of days before the storm of foreign indignation breaks at the portals of the Department.

One incident of the day illustrated more than anything else the extent of the confusion and embarrassment that have been created for the various departments of the Government. This incident referred to the view of Secretary Weeks that the Panama Canal, the new ruling of the Department of Justice may prevent the War Department from permitting ships with liquor on board from coming into the Panama Canal Zone.

Secretary Weeks said it was primarily a matter of which Panama might be expected to take cognizance, insisting that the Panama Canal Company would be in order. The Secretary took the view that whereas the Volstead act permitted liquor to be transported over land, it would not be taken to prohibit liquor on board from entering the docks of the Government.

Panama's Predicament.

As these are the only docks, and as the only ones which could serve to relieve the thirsty from beyond the three mile limit are American, Panama would be placed in an anomalous if not an embarrassing position.

Discussing the effect that the ruling would have on American commerce in general, officials of the State Department pointed out that the statement of Chairman Lasker as printed in THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day, did not stress certain phases of the problem to the extent that the Panama Canal Company would be enabled to enable the people fully to appreciate the extent of the handicap.

The ruling, it was stated, will be particularly disastrous to the ocean going business, as it will deprive the Government has sought to create in recent years in all regions of the world where heretofore the carrying trade was a monopoly of foreign flags.

South American Trade.

The same applies, it was asserted, to the coastwise trade of South America. Some well established lines such as the United Fruit Company that have been able to stand up against competition of a severe character for the past few years, as a blow as will require more than a Government subsidy to keep the flag aloft.

Officials of the board are also deeply concerned over the effect that the liquor ruling will have on the maintenance of ships on customary routes in the Pacific, particularly the route from American and Canadian shores to the Far East via the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

For many years one of the favorite trails of travel to the Far East has been via the Panama-Pacific Railroad to Vancouver or Seattle thence by way of

FRANCE WILL PROTEST AGAINST DRY SHIPS; ENGLISH TO CONFER

Government at Paris Contends That American Ruling
Affects Sea Freedom and Its Own Laws—
British Shipping to Fight as
Private Interests.

From France and Great Britain comes evidence that the great shipping interests of those two countries are determined to resist the ship liquor ruling made by Attorney-General Daugherty.

France, contending that the Washington decree affects the freedom of the seas and her own laws, will make a protest at once through the usual diplomatic course, with the hint by the Minister of Merchant Marine that customs reprisals may be necessary if the decision is not modified.

British shipping interests, through the International Maritime Committee, meeting in Liverpool to-day, will ask the Board of Trade, in control of all British maritime matters, to determine the legal position occupied by shipping, in view of the Daugherty decision.

MARITIME COMMITTEE CONFERES IN LIVERPOOL TO-DAY TO TAKE ACTION

British Shipping Inclined to
Divert Traffic to Canadian
Ports as Far as Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York, Oct. 9.—The International Maritime Committee, meeting in Liverpool to-morrow, is determined to take up with the Board of Trade their legal position in respect to Attorney-General Daugherty's liquor ruling.

Meanwhile the Strand in London has been thrown into utter confusion as the American "hipper" trade is extended to Alibon's shores. No shipping officials here yet have received definite orders to close their bars. But Americans thinking of returning are taking no chances. They are buying private supplies here, and buying flasks to carry it into the dining rooms of English as well as American liners, that they may see the saddest burial the sea ever recorded—jetting out the contents of smoking rooms and bars.

One man was arrested in Kingsway to-day and sent up for mental observation because he insisted he was in the smoking room of the Homer, which sailed Wednesday.

Impossible to Intervene.

Board of Trade officials were silent regarding the prospective application of prohibition to transatlantic lines. Privately, however, they say it will be impossible for the British Government to intervene. In consequence the general belief is that when it is once settled that British ships cannot carry liquor to New York as a matter of course, Halifax or St. John as a port of call on both inward and outward voyages. It is generally admitted that it will be impossible for the great lines to abandon ship to sail since the order is received. However, the lines may like to do so as they are bound up by pier leases and other agreements on port handling that would make it necessary for the ships to call at New York.

Likewise it is generally admitted as impossible to have vessels off shore from which returning supplies could be reloaded. In a south-west gale off Sandy Hook is no place to tranship such fragile things as bottles, one official told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. The only line not affected, is the Canadian Pacific, whose officials to-day were wearing a siddling grin. They have been conducting an extensive advertising campaign to tell people that via Canada is the best way to reach the United States.

The George Washington of the United States Lines, calling at Southampton Wednesday, will be the first American ship to sail since the order is received. But officials of the United States Lines say they have no orders yet, and as far as they know the George Washington is leaving Bremerhaven with full complement of choice Pilsener and German bottled French wines. They admit with tears in their eyes that they will have nothing to say if orders are received which will cause them to commit all the stuff to Davy Jones's locker.

Saddest Moment of His Life.

But "Gus," the smoking room steward of the George Washington, on leave in London during the present voyage, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent it was the saddest moment of his life. "Look here," he wept, "I lost my job in the Knickerbocker bar, and walked the streets two years, and then got a job again. And now—bloody! What can I do?"

The Cunard Line exchanged many wireless messages to-day and yesterday with the Berengaria, approaching New York, but finally she was instructed to follow the usual procedure with exceptional care, seal all liquor upon crossing the three mile limit, and brave the law as it developed while the ship was in port.

Booking agents say a considerable rush developed over the week end among tourists anxious to return before the order goes into effect. It is compelled to make Halifax a port of call on all trips for the sake of maintaining the social amenities of the voyage all trips will be delayed twenty-four hours, and the Cunard Line community already is beginning to protest against such a delay in its business mail. Whatever the conference to-morrow may decide, officials here are united in saying that it will be useless to try to run ships without some liquor. The United States Lines though refusing to comment officially, privately admit it will ruin their business here.

FAVORS DETECTOR FOR CHURCH'S COIN PLATE

Pastor Tires of Ceaseless But-
ton and Lozenge Alms.

The fake coin detectors to be used by the R. I. T. in the subway may come in handy for church use when the plate goes around, according to the Rev. John L. Bedford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, at Clarkson Avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn.

"If the detector works well we shall secure one or a supply of them for the church," Father Bedford said. "When the plate goes it will light falls upon the plate perhaps it will put an end to the stream of coins, tin tags, medals, lozenges, transfer tickets and pool checks."

JUSSERAND TO SAIL OCT. 21.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—It was announced to-day that J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, who has been home on leave since August, would return to America, on the Elmer, sailing October 21.

CLARK'S CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.
Personal management; experienced staff. \$1,000 up; 10 months. Jan. 1, 1923. Clark, 410 Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

CITY SEEKING STATE LAWS TO SUPPRESS HIGH SCHOOL FRATS

Board's Plea Follows 11-
Year Battle Against
Secret Groups.

SOCIETIES TO FIGHT GREEK LETTER ORGANIZATIONS RESIST THE CHARGE THEY BREED SNOBBERY.

This is the first of a series of articles to appear in THE NEW YORK HERALD on this subject.

BODIES OPPOSED IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS BY COLLEGE MEN THEMSELVES.

The high school fraternity boy, with his pin and coat of arms, his grip and purse, his sacred Greek letters and burden of unutterable secrets, is going to be outlawed. Also the high school sorority girl.

For eleven years the Board of Education of New York city has tried to suppress these secret orders by means of its own rules and penalties. It has not been wholly successful, as a great number of fraternities, flourishing more or less clandestinely, attests. Now it purposes to try the effect of prohibition by the State.

The Board has asked the State Commissioner of Education to have a law passed at the coming session of the Legislature providing that "no secret fraternity or sorority shall be formed or maintained in any public high school in this State," and empowering the district school boards—such as the New York city board—to adopt disciplinary rules to enforce it. It is expected that the Commissioner of Education, Frank P. Graves, will present such a bill to the Legislature.

Claims of Both Sides.

The secret societies will fight. Upward of 100 fraternities and many clubs already have legislated against them. They will not permit New York to be added to the list of states which have outlawed them. There will be hearing and loud debate. Parents of pupils who belong in fraternities—there are some—will be summoned to confute the charges. The allied generals resound. He also assured the Commander-in-Chief that in case of necessity "the whole Greek army in Thrace will rally to the support of Great Britain."

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT ANGORA IS FEARED

Eastern Extremists Also Op-
pose Peaceful Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, Oct. 9.—It is believed here that the signing of a protocol between the Allies and Turkish Nationalists is a matter of only a few days, and that the optimism is justified, because Kemal is setting everything he wants, far beyond his wildest dreams, and it is inconceivable that he should place his triumph in jeopardy by trying the risky fortune of war.

If, after all these weeks of continual diplomatic capitulation on the part of the Allies, the Turks still force Great Britain into war, would prove that the moderate elements among the Kemalists have prevailed at Angora.

According to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent's information, enormous pressure has been brought to bear during the last few days upon Kemal by Moscow, and Nationalists of all Eastern countries and Indian revolutionaries in Moscow and Angora have given Kemal assurances of aid and support.

In Egypt the Turks go to war, and definite promises were made by the Afghan army would cross the Indian border.

Fraternities Enter Denial.

For the fraternities, denial both general and specific is entered. The fraternities say they meet a real need of the student body, that boys or girls, together, that in the secret societies they find not only congenial pals, but a wholesome spirit; that the chief aim of the societies is comradeship and mutual helpfulness; that whatever "bad name" they have acquired is due to the acts of a minority; that the fraternities would like to cooperate with the school authorities and would like to encourage scholarship in cases where they do not already do so; that the fraternities, instead of being evil, are a good thing for the individual and the school; that the leading fraternities are working to remove all grounds of criticism, and that their legislation is a violation of individual liberty and is unwarranted.

What was in the mind of Harry B. Chambers, vice-president of the New York Board of Education, who, as chairman of the committee, presented to the board the report which he adopted on September 27 urging that fraternities be curbed by State law? What he said in the committee report was:

"It was the consensus of opinion of the principals of the high schools that

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CONFERENCE HALTS FOR ANGORA TO ACT ON ALLIED DEMANDS

Ismet Lacks Authority to
Decide Neutral Zone and
Thracian Issues.

PROMISES THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER MOVE TOWARD BRITISH POSITIONS.

With no time or inclination for emotional hullohaloo the Governor resorted to the extraordinary procedure of asking an audience to think and to reason upon the basis of straight, simple facts. There was no beating of tom-toms, no rolling of eyes in the frenzy, no flowery insinuations to the women in the boxes.

NO GROUP CONTROL NOW

Executive Disclaims He Is Dic-
tator or Reactionary, but Is
Mere Public Servant.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
UTICA, Oct. 9.—Old-time politicians would have been startled at the way Gov. Miller opened his up-State campaign here to-night. Probably some of them were. His way of doing things and his way of saying things would have surprised the hokum experts of yore. In the dear, dead days before Volstead Gov. Miller would have driven these hurrah boys to drink.

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Appeal to Common Sense.

It was wonderfully un-dramatic, this appeal made by Mr. Miller as he entered in the Colonial Theater, before 1,500 extremely attentive listeners, upon an up-State tour of three weeks. And yet it was curiously "human," to employ an understandable phrase, and one that has been thrown with reverse flourish at the Governor by jugglers of the little gilded balls or bunrums. Oddly human, because of the utter lack of mock heroics and false sentiment and because of the Governor's persistent use of plain man to man argument. It was especially human, to use the word for a third time, because it undeniably complements the common sense that should function occasionally in the voter's brain.

There was very little of the frothy stuff known as "cheer and applause" and the kind of stuff that brother Bryan used to get in this and other States. Nobody saw any special reason to holler. That isn't being done nearly so much these days and it used to be, when a visit to the Dutchman or Grogan's place was an invariable preliminary to a political meeting of the American electorate.

No, there were no emotional outbursts, but there was thoughtful listening. There were thoughtful nods and smiles. There were thoughtful frowns and frowns. There were thoughtful looks of surprise and surprise. There were thoughtful looks of surprise and surprise.

Reverted to Main Theme.

Time and time he reverted to his main theme, economy and efficiency—did they not? It was up to them. He straightaway began with references to Mr. Smith's accusations against him at all just smiles as he replied to this. He smiled—not with theatrical sarcasm at all just smiles as he replied to this. He smiled—not with theatrical sarcasm at all just smiles as he replied to this.

Reactionary Issue Taken Up.

Having handed that one to Al, the Governor next went about refuting the charge that he was a reactionary, controlled by special interests, and that he was devoid of human feeling and understanding. The Governor did not rant or rave or tear his hair in repudiating this suggestion. He just went on talking easily and calmly, attending to his logical knitting.

"I say that a man thus devoid is not a public officer," he went on, "but that does not signify that he is not to allow his feelings to interfere with the conscientious discharge of public duty."

Not satisfied with that, he said "I was controlled by the special interests, the corporate special interests. And in the same breath he admitted that his administration had been controlled by

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YOUTH IN JAIL AS SLAYER OF HALL AND MRS. MILLS ON ANOTHER'S CONFESSION

GOV. MILLER ASSAILS SMITH AS A SPENDER

Declares Democratic Waste
Made His Own Economy
Program Possible.

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Discrepancies Appear in Prosecutor's Case

Among the known facts still remaining unexplained by the confession of Raymond Schneider and the detention in jail of Clifford Hayes are:

How was Mrs. Mills mistaken for Pearl Bahmer, a girl of 15, or the Rev. Mr. Hall for Nicholas Bahmer at a three foot range?

Why, if the slayer fired without warning, were the victims scratched?

Why was Mrs. Mills's throat cut? Why were the bodies carefully laid out?

Why were papers strewn about the ground?

What became of Mr. Hall's watch?

Why should Hayes seek to kill Pearl Bahmer when "he sought to rescue her from her father?"

Why should Schneider, Pearl's sweetheart, join another man in "killing" her, and why should he have taken her to discover the bodies?

BUSY FIRE FIGHTER SEIZED FOR 3 FIRES

Boy of 17 Accused After Mar-
shal Brophy Sees His Joy at
Helping the Men.

MATCH SET TO HOMES

Two Blazes Start in Baby Car-
riages—Third Does Heavy
Damage to Factory.

Nobody, professional or venge, ever worked harder at a fire than the boy Morris Gold. While flames were sky-rocketing through the roof of a six-story factory building at 375 Blake avenue, Brooklyn, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Chief Fire Marshal Brophy observed him.

Morris was helping with the hose as the men coupled on and stretched it. He was running from place to place, urging on the firemen with inspiring cries, encouraging the engineers to pump harder, the hook and ladder companies to swifter movement, raising a cheer as the battalion chiefs came clanking into action and swinging his cap when Deputy Chief John O'Hara, after one appraising squint, ordered a third alarm.

Police reserves cleared the street of spectators who had sprung from bed to see the fire. Poor Morris Gold was swept back with the rest, but still he raised his voice, inciting and applauding the firemen. "It's a dandy," he cried, jumping up and down. "Oh, it's great to see the firemen work."

Marshal Brophy saw the boy from 618 Stone avenue, a block and a half away, where a baby carriage had been found ablaze. When he got to Blake avenue, he saw the boy, and he saw the boy's mother, Mrs. Gold, standing apart, Brophy and his deputy, Richard Walsh, watched Morris for a while, then spoke to him.

"What about the fire over in Stone avenue?" said Brophy.

"Did I?" said Morris. "I was going by and heard a woman hollering that the hall was burning. Two men ran past me to a box, tried to turn in an alarm, but they didn't know how, so I did it."

Brophy gave the boy a ride to fire headquarters in the Municipal Building.

"Morris," said Brophy, "you are a typical pyromaniac. Know what that is?"

"Yes," said Morris.

Morris didn't say much more then, but they drove back to Blake avenue and on the way Morris said: "I might as well tell you all about it." Brophy said the boy confessed that he started not only the Blake avenue and Stone avenue fires, but another in a baby carriage at 404 Dumont avenue about midnight. The story was that he carried a bag of what he called "fire powder" in his pocket, and that he was sitting on the floor of the Blake avenue factory and lit it from a gas jet. Then he sneaked out to await developments, which were most satisfactory to him at the other places.

"I was dizzy and wanted some excitement," he told the marshal. "I wanted to be a fireman." He's the only one who were really smothered. Several men of Engine Company 233 were caught by a back draft in the factory and Lieut. Alexander Gels stepped through a hole in the floor and was falling to the floor below when comrades seized him. His face was cut so badly that a hospital surgeon was called.

CAFFERY VISITS PALACE.

Action Does Not Mean E. K. Recon-
struction of New King.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9. (Associated Press).—Jefferson Caffery, American Charge d'Affaires here, signed his name in the book of congratulations at the Palace to-day. It was explained at the American Legation that this did not involve recognition of King George by the United States, but was a courtesy such as has been extended by all the Legations.

Have Only Schneider's Word.

The case against Hayes rests absolutely on the word of Schneider, which, in itself is a flat contradiction of what Schneider had said time and again previously. There is no weapon in the possession of Beckman and his assistants with which the crime could have been committed. There is no knife that may have severed the jugular vein of Mrs. Mills. There is no knowledge of a stained garment. The authorities have not found the watch Hall carried.

There are about 500 words of what Schneider had to say that are directly pertinent to his accusation of Hayes. His narrative refers entirely to the

NO ARRAIGNMENT

Raymond Schneider
Says Clifford Hayes
Shot Couple by Mis-
take at 3 Feet.

BAHMER GIRL 'TARGET'

Prisoner Firmly Denies Al-
legation Based Only on
Companion's Word.

NO WEAPON DISCOVERED

Prosecutor Beekman Tells Lit-
tle About Questioning to
Explain Discrepancies.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 9.—Clifford Hayes, 21, who knew neither the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall nor Mrs. Eleanor Mills, singer in Hall's church, is in jail in Somerville to-night. To-morrow, according to Azariah M. Beckman, Prosecutor of Somerset county, he will be charged with the murder of the clergyman and the choir singer.

Raymond Schneider, 22, a much harder type of youth than Hayes, after spending the day and part of the night here in the court house, was taken late to join Hayes in the Somerville jail, held as a material witness.

Schneider, it is understood, accuses Hayes of killing Hall and Mrs. Mills. Hayes flatly denies the accusation. The two were friends and were together on the night of the murder. Until early this morning these two in the confidence of the prosecutors had regarded Schneider, rather than Hayes, with suspicion.

Small Pistol in Hayes Home.

In the Hayes home the detectives found a gun. It was not the gun with which the crime was committed. It was a 22 caliber single shot pistol, little more than a toy. They found no stained clothes. Besides the pistol they discovered a blank cartridge revolver.

Though they do not say so the authorities are proceeding to check up on Schneider. They have learned, for one thing, that he was not with his sweetheart, Pearl Bahmer, early on the evening of the murder. He said he had left her at 9:30 and joined his boy companions about 10. Actually his movements in the early part of the evening are unaccounted for, a fact that may be of very great importance.

This fact, like much that has been learned about this case since the beginning, comes from unofficial sources. All that has been learned of Schneider's alleged confession, which presumably does not exist, comes unofficially. According to Prosecutor Beckman, Schneider is the one on whom Hayes is being held. It is Schneider who, according to Beckman, charges Hayes with having committed the crime that has puzzled New Jersey for three weeks.

According to Beckman—it must be said that everything that has transpired to-day is according to Beckman—there is no complete statement regarding the case forthcoming from any one. There is no official statement of any sort.

There is not, as yet, the usual official action charging Hayes with murder or any other crime. There are a score of unexplained points on which Beckman refuses to talk. He assumes that the mystery is solved. It appears to-night to be more complicated and puzzling than ever.

This is the belief all over New Brunswick for the detention of Hayes has not proved satisfying, though it had been felt that an arrest should be made before long.

While the case appears to be developing along the lines of mistaken identity and the Prosecutors are proceeding in the belief that some one, possibly Hayes, shot Hall and Mrs. Mills in mistake for some one else, it is barely possible that somewhere in the background there is a more astute mind than appears and that a line hitherto untouched will be opened up within a day or so.

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Fuel Officials Seize Excess Coal; Buyer and Seller Called to Court

Fourteen tons of hard coal have been seized by officials in Westchester county and two consumers and a dealer subpoenaed in the first step taken in this vicinity by State Fuel Administrator Woodin's forces for alleged violation of the law. This order, which limited purchasers to a two weeks' supply, was superseded yesterday by General Order No. 2, which increases the ration to a month's supply.

District Attorney Frederick Weeks of Westchester county this morning will question W. R. Vernon, a coal dealer of 55 Pearl street, Manhattan, Dominic Canepa of Scarsdale, and J. C. Fox of 19 Colin street, Hartsdale. Complaint was entered by William J. Wallin, former Mayor of Yonkers and counsel for the Westchester County Fuel Commission, that Canepa and Fox had delivered seven tons of restricted coal at Scarsdale yard.

Any one may buy a thirty day's supply of coal beginning to-morrow. This decision was reached unanimously yesterday by Mr. Woodin and his eight district administrators at their first general conference.

"Our first problem," Mr. Woodin explained, "was to throw a thin veil of domestic coal over New York State. This emergency has been met. Fairly good supplies of domestic steam anthracite are coming in. Our problem now is efficiency and economy of distribution."

Where a dealer is in doubt as to what constitutes a thirty day's supply for any applicant he is empowered by the order to demand the following information:

Statement of the applicant's actual requirements to April 1, 1922.

Size and tonnage of coal he has on hand.

Assurance no duplicate order has been placed elsewhere.

False statements will raise liability to prosecution.

All restriction whatsoever against purchase of pea and buckwheat sizes was lifted.

DEWEN'S 'DEW-TONE' TONICS.

Blood, Nerve and Body Builders.
Sold only at 128 Fulton st., N. Y. C.—Adm.

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